

It is of course nothing in the way of length, but is the most massive horn I have ever seen. I append the measurements:—

	Right horn.	Left horn.
Round burr	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
„ middle	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
„ just below foot... ..	11"	10"
Length outside curve	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	27 $\frac{5}{4}$ "
„ straight	23"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Span between top points		13"
„ „ brow antler points		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The rule shown is an ivory rule.

T. A. HAUXWELL, I.F.S.

RANGOON, 6th April, 1907.

[For the sake of comparison it may be interesting to mention that we have in the Society's Museum a single Sambar horn which measures as follows:—

„ Girth round burr... ..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
„ „ mid beam	9"

This horn was presented to us by Mr. S. A. Strip of Wadhwan, who sends us the following note in regard to it:—

“ Some twenty-five years ago H. H. the late Raja Jetsingji of Chhota Udepur in Rewa Kantha was out one day beating for *shikar* in the jungles of his territory. In one of the beats the sambar, carrying this lovely pair of antlers, was put up, and instead of going to the guns, broke back, and while passing through the beaters, was shot by one of them who happened to have a common single barrel gun. The antlers were removed from the skull, and the one in question, after being mutilated and lying about in the Durbar for years, was given to me by one of the Raja's sons who was a student in the college here (Wadhwan).”—Eds.]

No. VIII.—OVOVIVIPAROUS HABIT OF THE PAINTED TREE SNAKE (*DENDROPHIS PICTUS*).

A specimen of *Dendrophis pictus* has just come into my hands which establishes the fact that this species is ovoviviparous.

The specimen, except for being decapitated, was in excellent preservation and was killed on the 27th of May. It measured 3 feet 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the tail accounting for 1 foot 3 inches.

It was found to contain 7 eggs in abdomina. These were unusually elongate, and varied somewhat in length. The largest was 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the shortest 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and both were $\frac{3}{8}$ an inch across.

They were invested with a white kid-like envelope, and were uniformly white in colour. It was obvious, from their slight translucency, that they contained embryos. They were cut into, and the embryos shaken out of their membranes under water. They were extremely gelatinous owing to the early stage in their development, and were, in consequence, extremely difficult to